NUMISMA

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THE *ENDEAVOUR* JOURNAL AND COINAGE

In *The Endeavour Journal of Joseph Banks, 1768-1771,* recently published for the first time by the Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales in conjunction with Angus & Robertson Ltd in a sumptuous two-volume edition, a number of references are made to the problems of currency met during the course of the voyage.

Sir Joseph Banks was one of the great Englishmen of the eighteenth century and was for over forty years president of the Royal Society. Born on 13 February 1743, he accompanied Captain James Cook on the *Endeavour* as a natural historian. During the three years of the voyage Banks kept a journal, the original manuscript of which is now one of the most treasured possessions of the Mitchell Library, Sydney. It is edited by Dr J. C. Beaglehole of the Victorian University of Wellington, New Zealand.

The references to coinage follow, the spelling being that of the original:

MADEIRA

The Coin current here is intirely Spanish, for the Balance of trade with Lisbon being in disfavour of this Island all the Portugese money naturally goes there, to prevent which Spanish money is allowd to pass: it is of three denominations, Pistereens, Bitts, and ½ bitts; the first worth about 1 shilling, the 2nd 6 pence, the third 3 pence; they have also Portugese money of Copper, but so scarce that I did not in my stay there see a single peice. [Vol. I, p. 165.]

BRAZIL

The Coin current here is either that of Portugal especially 36 shill peices, or Coin made here which is much debasd, especialy the silver which are calld petacks, of which there are two sorts one of less value than the other, easily distinguishable by the number of rees marked on the outside, but they are little used; they also have Copper coin like that in Portugal, 5 and 10 rey peices, two of the latter are worth 3 half-pence, 40 petacks are worth 36 shillings. [Vol. I, p. 203.]

BEADS AS MONEY

The Indians brought down so much provision of Cocoa nuts and bread fruit today that before night we were obligd to leave off buying and acquaint them by signs that we should not want any more for 2 days; every thing was bought for beads, a bead about as large as a pea purchasing 4 or 6 breadfruits and a like number of Cocoa nutts. [Vol. I, p. 258.]

NAILS AS MONEY

11. Cocoa nuts were brought down so plentifully this morn that by ½ past 6 I had bought 350: this made it necessary to drop the price of them at least so many being brought at once we should exhaust the countrey and want hereafter; notwistanding I had before night bought more than a thousand at the rates of 6 for an amber coulourd bead, 10 for a white one, and 20 for a fortypenny nail.[1] [Vol. I, p. 275.]

We also heard the melancholy news that a large part of our stock of Nails had been purloind by some of the ships company during the time of the Observation, when every body was ashore who had any degree of command. One of the theives was detected but only 7 nails were found upon him out of 100 Wt and he bore his punishment without impeaching any of his acomplices. This loss is of a very serious nature as these nails if circulated by the people among the Indians will much lessen the value of Iron, our staple commodity. [Vol. I, p. 286.]

BATAVIA

The money current here is Ducats worth 11^s/- sterling, Ducatoons 6/8, Imperial Rixdollars 5/-, Rupees 2/6, scellings /6, Dubblecheys /2½, and doits ¼. Spanish dollars were when we were there at 5/5 and we were told were never lower than 5/4 even at the Companies warehouse. For English guineas I could get no more than 19/-, for tho the China men would give 20/- for some of the Brightest they would for those at all worn give no more than 17/-. Strangers must however be cautious in receiving money, as there are of several kinds two sorts, milld and unmilld. Ducatoons for example when milld are worth 6/8, unmilld only 6/-. All accounts are kept in Rixdollars and Stivers, both imaginary Coins, at least here: the first worth 4/- the other /1. It must also be remar[k]d that this valuation of their coin is rated on the supposition of a Stiver being worth a penny which is realy worth more, a current Rixdollar of 48 stivers being worth 4/6. [Vol. II, p. 231.]

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[1] A 'fortypenny nail' was a nail 4½ inches long, sold at forty pence for a hundred.

PRINCES ISLAND

In making out Bargains they were very handy and supplyd the want of small money reasonably well by laying together a quantity of any thing, and when the price was settled dividing it among each other according to the proportion each had brought to the general stock. They would sometimes change our money, giving 240 doits for a Spanish dollar, that is 5^{s}/ sterling, and 92, that is 2^{s}/ sterling[1] for a Bengall Rupee. The money they chose however was doits in all small bargains; dubblecheys they had but wer[e] very nice in taking them. [Vol. II, p. 238.]

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

A table of the Value of Money Supposing a Styver Dutch equal to a penny Sterling

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[1] S has a note, 'fancy it should have been' 96 doits to 2 shillings.

A Guinea . . .	00	18	00
half of D°	00	9	00
a Crown peice	0	4	0
half of D°	0	2	0
a Shilling	0	0	10
a Louis D'Or . . .			
a French Crown . . .		4	6
a Ducat		9	0
a Ducatoon . . .		6	0
a Skilling		0	6
a Dubblechey . . .		0	2
a Stuiver . .		0	1
an Imperial Rixdollar . .		4	0
Alberts D°		6	0
Danes Rixdollar . . .		4	0
Spanish Dollar		4	6
a Quarter of D°		1	0

[Vol. II, p. 260.]

ST HELENA

Money of all nations passes here according to its real intrinsick European value, therefore there is no kind of trouble on that head as in all the Dutch Settlements. [Vol. II, p. 270.]

FRANKLIN PRESS TOKEN

THE BALEMARK VARIETY – A SOLUTION

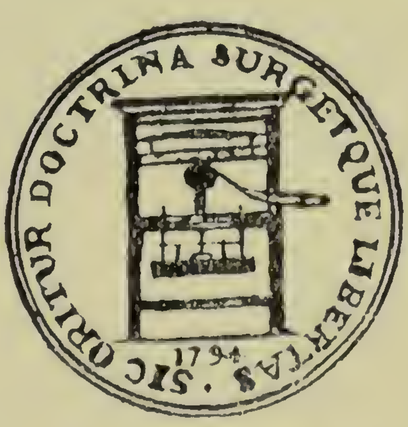
By Fred Pridmore, F.R.N.S.

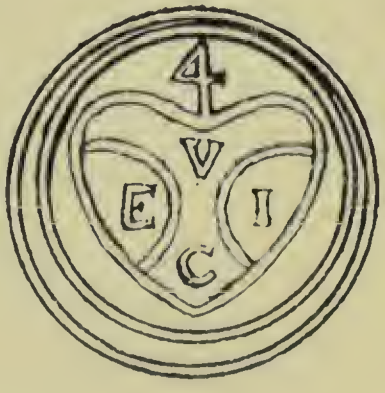
In *Numisma* (No. 3, October 1961) I disputed certain statements made by Mr Eastwood concerning the possible origin of the so-called Balemark Mule variety of the Franklin Press token.

The actual coin originally described by Howland Wood and listed by Mr Eastwood is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society in New York. Through the kindness of H. Kaslove, Esq., Assistant Curator, I have been supplied with an impression of the piece and also a photostat copy of Howland Wood's note published in the American journal *The Numismatist* in 1903. Thus, it is now possible to give a correct description of the piece and suggest a solution for its occurrence.

Howland Wood's note of 1903 is as follows:

"Mr Howland Wood sends us a coin of which he desires further information.


SIC ORITUR DOCTRINA SURGETQUE LIBERTAS
1794



"Obv. An old style printing press. Legend: Sic Oritur Doctrina Surgetque Libertas. In exergue, 1794.

"Rev. The East India Company's balemark within two circles. No legend.

"The obverse here is that of the so-called 'Franklin Press Cent.' Crosby ranks it as an English token, but it having evident allusion to an eminent American, it is given a place in his work *The Early Coins of America*. The usual reverse of this cent is as follows:

"Inscription in five lines across the field: PAYABLE | AT | THE FRANKLIN PRESS | LONDON.

"The reverse here is that of the reverse of the Prince of Wales Island, 20 cash (Scott No. 1). Howorth gives the denomination as a 'cent' though they preceded the adoption of that decimal term by the United States. It was struck in 1786. The reverse is blank.

"The coin is a mule and had its origin, like the two original pieces, in England."

The impression forwarded to me, and Mr Kaslove's examination, shows that it is *not* a mule but is correctly an overstruck piece. An E.I.C. Penang cent of the undated issue of 1786 has been restruck in England at a later date on the blank side with the obverse die of the Franklin Press token. The overstriking has resulted in the E.I.C. balemark becoming partly obliterated and the flan somewhat flattened – a feature to be expected when any existing coin is restruck on one side only with a severe blow. In this particular aspect, Wood's illustration and description does not record the obliteration or disfigurement.

As the action of restriking took place some years after the original minting of the Penang cent at the Calcutta Mint, Bengal, India, in 1786, the following points are of interest:

(a) That as the dies for the Penang coin and the

Franklin Press token did not originate in a common source, there is no intentional connection between the E.I.C. coin or the token on the part of the manufacturer.

(b) English manufacturers of coins or tokens possessed a sufficient supply of metal blanks for trials or die tests. There was no necessity for any manufacturer to seek out miscellaneous foreign coins to supply his presses for trial runs. In any case, dies were expensive to produce and no chance coin of uncertain hardness or quality would be used for an initial die test.

(c) Only one die was in the press when the overstriking took place. Again, on the basis of the risk of damage, I do not believe the manufacturer would personally use any chance coin for a single strike.

The combination of these points indicate that this Franklin Press token variety is the result of an idle moment, either on the part of the boy assistant or the workman operating the coining press.

It was a custom in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and for that matter it is still quite common, for persons to retain and carry permanently in the pocket some curious or particular coin.

Many of these earlier "pocket pieces" were mutilated in some way that made them distinctive. I believe that the piece now under discussion was one such pocket piece or mint sport, and was a variety intentionally produced by the manufacturer of the Franklin Press tokens upon a number of Penang coins.

I would therefore rate the coin in the New York collection as unique.

THE COINAGE OF SAN MARINO

By John Gartner, F.R.N.S.

The smallest and oldest republic, San Marino owes its foundation to a Dalmatian stone-cutter named Marino, who about the year 300 fled from Rimini to Mt Titano in order to escape from the second persecution of the Emperor Diocletian.

In 1849 it afforded hospitality to Garibaldi, who asked for protection for himself and his followers – this action changed the whole course of Italian history and made for a unified and independent nation.

The republic has an area of 14,400 acres and a population of 13,500.

Although it has a coinage of its own the official currency is Italian.

All the coinage was struck at the Rome Mint, except the 5 centesimi of 1864 and 1869 and the 10 centesimi of 1875, which were struck at Milan.

CHECKLIST

No.	Date	Value	Metal
1	1864	5 centesimi	Copper
2	1869	5 centesimi	,,
3	1875	10 centesimi	,,
4	1893	10 centesimi	,,
5	1894	10 centesimi	,,
6		5 centesimi	,,
7	1898	5 lire	Silver
8		2 lire	,,
9		1 lire	,,
10		50 centesimi	,,
11	1906	2 lire	,,

No.	Date	Value	Metal
12		1 lira	,,
13	1925	20 lire	Gold
14		10 lire	,,
15	1931	20 lire	Silver
16		10 lire	,,
17		5 lire	,,
18	1932	20 lire	,,
19		10 lire	,,
20		5 lire	,,
21	1933	20 lire	,,
22		10 lire	,,
23		5 lire	,,
24	1935	20 lire	,,
25		10 lire	,,
26		5 lire	,,
27		10 centesimi	Copper
28		5 centesimi	,,
29	1936	20 lire	Silver
30		10 lire	,,
31		5 lire	,,
32		10 centesimi	Copper
33		5 centesimi	,,
34	1937	20 lire	Silver
35		10 lire	,,
36		5 lire	,,
37		10 centesimi	Copper
38		5 centesimi	,,
39	1938	20 lire	Silver
40		10 lire	,,
41		5 lire	,,
42		10 centesimi	Copper
43		5 centesimi	,,

THE COINAGE OF MONACO

By John Gartner, F.R.N.S.

A small principality on the Mediterranean, Monaco has belonged to the house of Grimaldi since the year 1297. It is surrounded on one side by the sea and on the other by the Alpes Maritimes of France. It is one of the smallest States, consisting only of 368 acres with a population of 20,422 people.

Placed under the protection of France in 1861, the language is French and French coinage is the main currency.

In modern times the princes of Monaco have been: Honore V, 1819-1841; Carl III, 1856-1889; Albert I, 1889-1922; Louis II, 1922-1949; and the reigning prince, Rainier, 1949-.

Coins have been struck in gold, silver, copper, bronze-aluminium, aluminium and nickel. The 100 franc gold coins struck between 1882 and 1904 are very rare, while the other coins are also not readily available to collectors.

There are different varieties in the coins of Honore V. The 5 francs of 1837 exists with four, three and two stars on the reverse; the 10 centimes of 1838 has two names under the bust – F. Borrel and E. Rogat; while the 5 centimes of 1837 is 28 mm. and 29 mm. in diameter, and the 1838 issue has the variety the final dot missing.

The coins of Honore were minted at Monaco, while all the others, from Carl III to Rainier, were struck at the Paris Mint.

The checklist is as follows:

No.	Date	Value	Metal
1	1837	5 francs	Silver
2		5 centimes	Copper
3	1838	10 centimes	,,
4		5 centimes	,,
5	1878	20 francs	Gold
6	1879	20 francs	,,
7	1882	100 francs	,,
8	1884	100 francs	,,
9	1886	100 francs	,,
10	1891	100 francs	,,
11	1895	100 francs	,,
12	1896	100 francs	,,
13	1901	100 francs	,,
14	1904	100 francs	,,
15	1924	2 francs	Br.-al.
16		1 franc	,,
17		50 centimes	,,
18	1926	2 francs	,,
19		1 franc	,,
20		50 centimes	,,
21	1943	2 francs	,,
22		1 franc	,,
23	1945	5 francs	Aluminium
24		2 francs	,,
25		1 franc	,,
26	1946	10 francs	Nickel
27	1947	20 francs	,,
28	1950	100 francs	,,
29		50 francs	Br.-al.
30		20 francs	,,
31		10 francs	,,
32	1951	20 francs	,,
33		10 francs	,,

AUSTRALIAN TOKENS – 2

T. WARBURTON

By David Moorhead

The most prominent evidence arising out of research into the background of our colonial token issues is that, although the life was hard in those turbulent days, businessmen who were courageous enough to match the times with vigorous, and at times almost unethical, trading were the ones most likely to succeed. It is refreshing, therefore, to realise that the success of Thomas Warburton's hardware business was due perhaps as much to the energy and devotion of his wife as to the enterprise of Thomas Warburton. She emerges as a woman imbued with the spirit of independence and the determination to succeed.

Thomas Warburton, of Altrincham, near Manchester, a practical engineer by trade, was married shortly before sailing on the *Birmingham*, which arrived at Melbourne on New Year's Day 1835. Work was found to be scarce, and a lively demand for tents offered the couple their first opportunity. Mrs Warburton made tents from whatever materials could be turned to that end, and at times earned as much as £1 per day, a tidy sum in days when profitable work was scarce. Thomas then went into partnership with another immigrant, but the passage of time has denied us details of the type of business engaged in by this partnership.

However, the partnership was soon dissolved and the experience of this unsatisfactory venture left its mark on Thomas Warburton, and there were to be no further partnerships, other than with his wife.

The Warburtons' next venture was the manufacture of iron and zinc spouting, which was conducted in Little Bourke Street West, in some small stone cottages behind Kirk's Bazaar. Thomas had constructed the necessary machinery for the manufacture of the spouting, basing his design on an American machine that he had seen some time before. His wife often assisted him in the operation of this machine, which required extensive operation to meet the ever-increasing demands from retail merchants in the other colonies and also in New Zealand.

To meet this demand larger premises were necessary and the venture moved lower down to 11 Little Bourke Street west. It was from this address that a series of Token pence were issued, dated 1862. These were manufactured by T. Stokes, of Melbourne, nine varieties being listed by Andrews, Nos. 594 to 602 inclusive. The business grew rapidly until larger premises were again required, and in 1867 or 1868 a block was purchased, extending through to Bourke Street, part of which is still occupied by the existing successors to the business.

The profits from his trading induced Thomas to speculate in the salvage of cargoes from wrecks near to the colony. He purchased the wreck *Light of the Age* near Point Lonsdale, and with Messrs Mendes and Shaw the wreck *Victoria Towers.* From these vessels he salvaged the softgoods cargoes, which, often wet, were carried to Bourke Street and sold.

About this time, Thomas purchased several trading vessels and in one of them shipped a consignment to Fiji, where he had a trading post at Levuka. (A photograph of this post indicates that Thomas Warburton was also "at London and Melbourne." However, the reference to London cannot be explained today, but was in all probability a purchasing agency to furnish his needs of hardware stocks in the Victorian colony.)

Upon hearing that the captain had absconded with this vessel, Thomas sailed in another to apprehend the defaulting master, which he ultimately achieved. He remained in Fiji and traded with the surrounding islands until 1871, and then decided to return home, and to visit en route the Solomon Islands, where there were some merchants who owed him money. He sailed in the cutter *Meva*, which was supplying black labour to the canefields of Queensland. While at sea, the Solomon Islanders mutinied and massacred Thomas and five other men including the master and a Fijian crewman.

Following the death of Thomas Warburton, his wife continued to run the business actively until 1886 when the management was taken over by Thomas H. Warburton and Mrs Ada Warburton.

In 1896 Mrs Thomas Warburton died, and the business was purchased from the estate by her sons. Mr Thomas H. Warburton held the management until his death in 1908, whereupon the other son, Mr Alfred E. Warburton, assumed direction of the company until his death in 1944. Thomas Robert Warburton then managed the business until his death in 1950. During this period, the business was converted into a proprietary company and continues to trade in general hardware and engineers' precision tools. Of the family only one member remains associated with the company, a great-granddaughter of the founders, acting in the capacity of chairman of directors. Unfortunately, the passage of time has hidden much of the family history, and I am indebted to the State Library archives and to articles by Francis Gardner for much of the foregoing information.

FROM THE PAST

THE NEW SILVER COINAGE – The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice: "In obedience to a proclamation of her Majesty the Queen, a new silver piece called a 'florin,' or one-tenth of a pound sterling, and of the value of 2s., which has recently been coined, is for the future to pass and be received as current and lawful money of the united kingdom. The above-named coin has for the obverse the Queen's effigy, crowned, with the inscription 'Victoria Regina,' and the date of the year, and for the reverse the ensign armorial of the united kingdom, contained in four shields crosswise, each shield surmounted by the Royal crown, with the rose in the centre, and in the compartments between the shield the national emblem of the rose, thistle and shamrock, surrounded by the words 'One florin, one-tenth of a pound,' and with a milled graining round the edge."

The Argus, 5 December 1849

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